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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES

BLAND.—Peter Bland, son of Col. Richard Bland, the statesman of the American Revolution, and Anne Poythress, his wife, was born Feb. 2, 1736-7, and died Feb. 9, 1781. (*Richmond Critic*, July 23, 1888). On October 22, 1761, he executed a bond to marry Judith Booker (*WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY*, XV., 260). They were probably parents of Peter Bland, of Nottoway County, who with his wife, Martha Wallace, made a deed in 1811 to John Bland. (*Ibid.*, XXVI., 46). Their daughter Judith married Francis Nash (*Ibid.*, XXVI., 48), and their daughter Martha Wallace "married William Anderson Taylor, son of John Taylor, son of Col. William Taylor." (A letter from R. T. Williamson, of Keeling, Tennessee, states that he is descended from "Peter Bland, whose mother was a Booker." After reverses of fortune, Peter Bland's family removed to St. Louis Co., Missouri. His daughter, Martha Wallace Bland, married as above stated and was the grandmother of said R. T. Williamson.)

CRUMP.—Havilah Crump was the first attorney at the Bowling Green, Kentucky, Bar, 1797. He married Sarah Perkins, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Hughes Perkins and his wife, Mary Curd, daughter of Capt. Edmund Curd—both of Virginia, and both offices in the Virginia Line, American Revolution. Mary A Crump, daughter of Havilah Crump married Judge John B. Helm, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, later of Hannibal, Missouri, and their daughter, Sally Crump Helm, married Hon. John Lewis RoBards, Hannibal, Missouri, V. P. Mo. Society Sons of American Revolution. (Letter from Malcolm H. Crump, Geologist, Bowling Green, Kentucky.) Havilah Crump appears in two places in the register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, as born April 8, 1769, but in one of these places he is given as son of Benjamin Crump, and in another place as son of Benedict Crump. I am satisfied that Benjamin is an error. The register states that a Benedict Crump, son of Richard Crump, was born October 18, 1739, but it also states that he died August 11, (1740?) Benedict Crump, father of Havilah, may have been a later birth not given in the register. Richard Crump was born October 12, 1711, and

was the son of Richard Crump. This last was probably a son of William Crump, who was living in York County in 1660. Sergeant Thomas Crump, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Richard Buck, was a burgess for Neck of Land, James City Co. in 1632, and was dead before 1655, leaving a widow surviving.

WEST.—Douglas H. Thomas, of Baltimore, calls attention to a tombstone at New Bedford, Massachusetts, of "Sackfield West, son of Thomas West, physician, son of ——— West, the son of Capt. Francis West (brother of 3d Lord Delaware, Governor of Virginia)." Captain Francis West came to Virginia in 1608, and in his will, dated 1629 and probated 1634, he mentions his "now wife Jane, his son Francis." Therefore, the surname missing in the epitaph must be Francis, and the latter had a son Thomas. Captain Francis West was commissioned "Admiral of New England" in 1622, and it is recorded that he made several trips there, and it is likely that his son Francis accompanied him and finally settled in New England. The genealogy in the epitaph may be, therefore, correct.

JONES.—Thomas P. Jones was born at Hertfordshire, England, in 1774, and came to America about the early part of the 19th century and settled at Newbern, North Carolina. In 1814, he was appointed professor of Natural Philosophy in William and Mary College, and held office till 1818. In December, 1825, he was appointed professor of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts and became Editor the same year of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*. After the death of Dr. William Thornton, Superintendent of the Patent Office, Dr. Jones was appointed his successor, April 12, 1828, and he at once removed to Washington. This position Dr. Jones held until 1836, when the Patent Office was reorganized. H. L. Ellsworth was made commissioner, and Charles M. Keller and Dr. Jones were appointed examiners. He remained in the Patent Office only two years longer and resigned December 22, 1838. He continued to live in Washington for the remainder of his life, and devoted himself with unabated zeal to his duties as Editor of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*. He died in Washington, March 11, 1848. He had two daughters —

one of whom married Mr. Alger, of Boston. Francis Fowler, who wrote a memoir of Dr. Jones, which was published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* for July, 1890, said of him that he was "at home in almost every branch of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics and was also familiar to a remarkable degree with all the leading practical arts."

THE ROGERS FAMILY.—Dr. Edgar F. Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, sends the following notes regarding this famous family of scientists: Patrick Kerr Rogers came to America in 1791 from Ireland; became tutor (usher) in the College of the University of Pennsylvania in 1799; graduated as M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1802; in 1819 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in William and Mary College as the successor of Dr. Robert Hare. He remained at Williamsburg until his death in 1828. He had three sons: James B., William B., Henry D., Robert E.

James B., after having concluded his preliminary education at William and Mary College, took his M. D. at the University of Maryland. In 1847 he succeeded Robert Hare at the University of Pennsylvania. He died in June, 1852, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert E., who resigned from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877.

Henry D. was Professor of Geology in Dickinson College, in the University of Pennsylvania and in the University of Glasgow.

William B. was Professor of Chemistry at the University of Virginia and founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

It is said that James B., William B., Henry D., and Robert E. were all educated at William and Mary. William B. succeeded his father at William and Mary in 1829. In 1835 William B. was called to the University of Virginia. In 1853 he resigned and took up his residence in Boston. Patrick (the father) and his son William B. were professors in William and Mary. Patrick (the father) and his sons James B., Henry D., and Robert E., were teachers in the University of Pennsylvania. William B. and Robert E. became members of the National Academy of Sciences; indeed, William B. was its third President.